Amusements To-Day. Bowery Theatre-Massppa.
Control Park Gauden Downing's Orchestra.
Chatenu Mabille Varieties-com en acco-Chateau Heatre-Paried.
Eagle Theatre-Paried.
Pifth Avenue Theatre-Pique. Gilmono's Gardon-Offenber Concerts.

Clobe Theatre-Variety. Mattines.

Nowes & Cushing's Circus-Foot of Houston sk, E. Ba Melly & L. on's Minstrels-23d st, near 6th av. Olympia Theatre—Humpty Dumpty. Matinee. Paridian Varieties—16th at. ant Broadway. Park Theatre—Unit Tom's Cabin. Matinee. Third Avenue Theatre—On Hand Matinee. Union Square Theatre-Conscience. Wallack's Theatre-Mighty Dollar.

Blaine.

JAY GOULD proclaims in his Tribune his frantic language after his manner.

We should be very glad to have Mr. BLAINE nominated by the Cincinnati Conmost surely and irretrievably. Yet there is no possibility of such a nomination. No Convention was ever insane enough to put up for President a man blotched all over with corruption and with revelations of sense makes BLAINE henceforth impossible as a candidate for any very important office. Indeed, he can hardly pass muster ing them to found an arsenal. hereafter as a candidate for Congress in the Kennebec district.

BLAINE knows this perfectly well. He is day was not designed or expected to rehas been east down. Even his impudence could not go so far as this. What he was gates in the Convention, so that he can pledged to him, and which a few days since enable him to dispose of them, to trade in them, to make a bargain for them with the candidate who is to be nominated, or candidate.

Another object dear to the heart of this broken and bankrupt politician is revenge. This revenge he wishes especially to exercise on Roscoz Conkling, his old antagonist. It is plain now to the dullest sight that on the opening of the Convention Mr. CONKLING will lead every other candidate. This is a consummation which the member from Augusta especially desires to prevent. Can he succeed in this purpose? Possibly; and yet we doubt it. But what a poor and petty object is this breathing after revenge. compared with the great prize at which but a few days past he was so audactously and so confidently aiming! From the immense ambition of the successful jobber and fertile demagogue, he descends to a petty struggle for personal vengeance!

"Ab,"-so we shall be told-"he will be nominated for President at Cincinnati! JAY GOULD chants it and Tom Scott sings in the chorus. Very well: we have no objection. If GOULD and Scott can get the Cincinnati Convention to do this thing. we shall be glad of it, for the cause of honest government and genuine reform will be much advanced thereby.

One of Turkey's Antagonists.

In the nature of its territory and the temper of its people, Montenegro is the Bwitzerland of Turkey. How much importance the great Powers attach to the attitude of this petty principality under the present alarming circumstances, is manifest from the declaration of Austria that Prince NICHOLAS will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of his subects. The precise weight of the country in the scale of war can now be estimated from the report of two Servian officers who were employed there as instructors in gunnery and tactics.

An old Montenegrin proverb runs "Take my gun or my brother; 'tis all one. It is certain that the man of the Black Mountain recks little of house or goods. provided his firelock is left to him, and a decree of his Prince which should confiscate that symbol of activity and duty would plunge him in humiliation and despair. With such ideas and feelings, a whole district becomes a permanent camp, where every male, from boy to graybeard to a soldier; and this is, in fact, the spec tacle which Montenegro has presented throughout the course of its stirring his-

Up to the year 1853 the mountaineers had not the shadow of organization. When a point of the frontier was threatened, the news, signalled to watchers stationed along the heights, flew like an echo from parish to parish, and called forth every able-bodied man, who, without further orders, made all speed to the imperilled quarter. Each Individual furnished his own weapons, his own food, and other requisites of the campaign. In all engagements, the women co operated, being charged with the supply of ammunition and provisions to the combatants, and often exposed to equal danger. We may add that the Christian subjects of Turkey commonly served as voluntary spies, acquainting the mountaineers with the plans of the enemy or with the line of march taken by Ottomau detachments.

According to the statement of a trustworthy historian, Montenegro in the seventeenth century was able to set on foot eight thousand men drawn from ninety villages. Of these only one-tenth was armed with muskets and the rest with yataghan, lance, and shield. Anything like concerted action was impracticable, for, although supreme authority was conceded to the Wiadika, each soldier would recognize no other officer than the head of his own village, and the chiefs themselves created by Peren I., in the shape of a body guard comprising some hundred men, which, gradually gaining numbers and discipline, insured victory to the Montenegrins in the bloody battle of Grabowo. In 1853 Peter's successor, Da-MILO, ordered a regular conscription, which included all able-bodied men from the age of fifteen to fifty. In the new militia the Wiadika was of course comwere likewise strdars, corresponding to

unexercised, either in handling arms or in evolutions, the single aim being to impress the private soldier with the necessity of obedience and cooperation. When the war was over, these improvised battalions vanished, each combatant speeding home to his own village, after sharing with his chiefs and the State the booty taken from the enemy. In quiet times the stotinatshi officiated as justices in their native districts, while the waiwodes and the sirdars

were summoued to the Sonate. Of artillery, until very lately, there was no question in Montenegro, even the few pieces captured from the Turks being seldom used. The firearms, moreover, remained old-fashioned and defective; but the events of 1802, when the troops of OMER PASHA displayed the effect of improved weapons, at length convinced the mountaineers that something besides courage was exacted by modern warfare. As the financial resources of the country were precious belief that BLAINE has cleared | inadequate to the purchase of perfected himself, and the young editor puts it in arms, a lottery was instituted in France for Montenegro, and the proceeds, invested in twelve thousand Minié rifles, were distributed among experienced sharpshooters. vention, because he is the candidate with | The native mechanics, however, proved inwhom the Republican party can be beaten | competent to repair these elaborate weapous, and the cartridge used being of a peculiar kind, the conscript was no longer able to prepare his own ammunition. These matters, trivial enough elsewhere, assumed immense importance in Monjobbery as Blaine is. The law of common | tenegro, and the Prince of Servia gained the gratitude of the nation by sending them an accomplished gunsmith and assist-

Subsequently military engineers were despatched from Servia to establish powder mills and a cannon foundry in the too smart a man to have any idea or any Black Mountain country, and undertake hope of changing such a situation by any the instruction of its army. The service of his arts. There is no longer in his deso- was performed with so much zeal and suclate and embittered mind any expectation | cess that the native troops, without disof being nominated for President. Has playing the automatic precision of some sensational display in the House on Mon- European armies, produce the impression of tolerable discipline. Finally, in 1870, store to him that position from which he Capt, WLAHOWITCH, from whom we borrow these details, came to Cettinie and gave the finishing touch to the organizaplaying for was simply to hold his dele- tion of the Montenegrin forces. According to the plan framed by him and acceptmaintain over the votes which were ed by Prince Nicholas, the national army consists, on its present footing, of two belonged to him, a command sufficient to divisions, each comprising two brigades or ten battalious of infantry and a battery of field artillery. It is fortunate that cavalry is rendered superfluous by the nature with the friends and spokesmen of that of the ground, for horses enough to mount a squadron could not be found in the

principality. As the obligations of the State are limited to the supply of cartridges and arms, while other equipments, clothing, and supplies, are provided by the conscript, you see no baggage train, commissariat, or ambulances-none of those things, in short, which embarrass the march of other armies. Whether the mountaineers advance or retreat, they never leave anything behind them. The number of combatants which can be set in the field does not now exceed twenty thousand, of whom only one-fourth has been lately armed with the needle gun. Yet this contingent more than suffices for the defence of the country. It could hold far stronger forces in check, and subject an enemy to loss for which the ultimate conquest of Montenegro would afford but a meagre compensation.

Mr. Washburne's Denial.

The Herald, which appears to be running Mr. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE for President just now, thinks that he has already squarely denied the charge that after he became Minister to Paris he improperly favored the Transcontinental Railway swindle. Here is Mr. WASHBURNE's denial, which the Herald thinks is so satisfactory :

"To the Editor of the Herald: Reg raise the harge of the New York Sun that I receive \$43.00 or my official inducate in a ting the French to be Paris Bourse a month before I arri pring of 1859 I exposed their front advised the State Departmen the spring of 1800 textone the spring of the state Department about their accreepondence was collect for by Congress an rinted. The parties who but the bonds on the mirket are furfous with me for giving information as to their me character, and FREMONE published a mamphiet one subject straighing me for discrediting a great merican enterprise.

E. B. Washbernse.

This is square enough in appearance, but the difficulty with it is that while it lenies very squarely a charge which was not made, it fails to take any notice whatever of the charge which actually was made. THE SUN never even intimated that Washburne was influenced by a bribe to use his "official influence in getting the FREMONT bonds placed on the Paris Bourse." Nothing of the sort has appeared in our columns or anywhere else o far as we are aware, except in Mr WASHBURNE'S card.

Among the documents and other evidence respecting the Transcontinenta cheme in Paris, which we first published on Feb. 1 and Feb. 8, 1875, was included the following memorandum from a former officer of the Transcontinental Company:

"The accounts of J. M. DANIELS, one of the directory who accompanied FREMONT and SCHENCK to P ris to June, 1869, waich accounts are now in the possession of A. C. Gray, receiver, show that white HANIELS and another man were in Paris in 1863 several payments in gold amounting in all to more than \$1,000 were paid to a third party for the Hon, E. B. WASHBURNE," "If may be," added The BUN, "that WASHBURNE did not get the money."

Mr. WASHBURNE reached Paris about June 1, 1869, and FREMONT and SCHENCK arrived about the same time. M. MALES PINE, editor of the Reform newspaper, a respectable and responsible gentleman whose public position was well known, and who had from the first denounced the Transcontinental as a fraud, at once wrote to Mr. WASHBURNE to ask, among other questions, whether Congress had really guaranteed to holders of Transcontinental bonds an interest of six per cent.; whether any of those bonds were issued by the Sec retary of the Treasury, and whether the President of the United States would interfere in behalf of the bondholders in case the interest should not be paid. " Is it possible," said M. MALESPINE, "for you to inform me, Monsieur le Ministre, whether Congress has engaged itself in this affair, and whether it has voted or this head one or several bills sanctioned gave violent proof of rivalry under the by the President? I have defended the eyes of the sovereign. The nucleus of a United States constantly for the last ten more effective force was at last years. The United States are more for me than a second native land. I do not wish, therefore, that speculators without conscience should any longer be able t mjure their credit. I would not, above all wish to see the moral influence exercises everywhere in Europe by the great Ameri-

can republic lessened. To these questions Mr. WASHBURNE might have returned an immediate reply. There was not a fact concerning which M. MALES mander-in-chief, while the waiwodes, or PINE inquired that he was not able to dukes, figured as general officers. There | answer positively without waiting a mo ment. Instead of doing this, he wrote on colonels; stotinatshi, commanding a hun- June 4 a note to Secretary Fish transmitdred men; and several grades of subalting Malespine's letter, and inquiring ofterns. These troops, however, were wholly | ficially what were the facts in the case.

This letter Mr. Fish referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and his reply, reporting nothing but what WASHBURNE knew beforehand, finally reached the Legation in Paris some time in August, two months after M. MALESPINE's inquiries had been received there. During this time the sale of bonds was continued, while if Mr. WASHBURNE had promptly, under his own hand, informed M. MALESPINE of the

truth, the sale must have stopped at once. It is very possible that this money, which the former officer of the company affirms was paid to a third party for Mr. WASE-BURNE in June, 1869, in Paris, was kept by this third party, and that WASHBURNE did not get any of it: yet the fact that he kept silent regarding this fraud when his silence was exceedingly valuable to those en gaged in it, and only gave official information of its real nature after the sale of bonds had reached the f gure of more than sixteen millions of francs, is something that requires an explanation and a contradiction very different from anything that is afforded in his card which we have copied above.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell's Case. An appeal has been made to us to bring about an equitable settlement of the troubles that are raging in the church of the Rev. J. H. CAMPBELL at Susquehanna Depot, in the State of Pennsylvania, and which to-day are to be brought under review in the convention of clergymen at Easton, in the same State. A mass of documents of various kinds has been transmitted to us, in order that we may study up the history of the case, and reach a just comprehension of its merits. We have taken time to scrutinize these decuments. to weigh the assertions contained in them, and to form an estimate of their argument It is not every day that a case of the kind

is submitted to our judgment. The Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL is in a peculiar situation. He first got into trouble with some leading members of his church, between whom and himself accusations flew thick and fast. He then got into trouble with the whole body of his church, which tried to get rid of him by selling out the building. He next got into trouble with the Disciplinary Committee of his denomination, which suspended him for one year. And now he is about to carry his case to the State Convention of his church, where he may be precipitated into new troubles, to-day or to-morrow.

His troubles began over a year ago, when he tried to prove that some of the members of his church were liars and others notorious reprobates. These persons at once turned around and accused him of lying and other evil ways. The uproar increased, and the church declined. Instead of being able to put his enemies out, they undertook to put him out, and it was soon evident that they had the upper hand of him, for they owned the church building, and had the power to sell it. Then came his suspension by the Committee on Discipline, but, instead of bearing this meekly he proceeded to declare, in a printed document, that the clergymen composing this committee were wicked conspirators against him, bent on ruining him, from shameful motives. Now, his case is to come before the Convention, but instead of conciliating that body or reasoning with it, he sends out his deliance of it, and says it has already "affronted Heaven with an act of brutality, such as could only be required by its complicity in the support of crime."

And yet, strange to say, though he had liars and reprobates among his members; though his church fell to ruin under his preaching; though he was so outrageously treated by the Committee on Discipline; though the Convention is made up of Heaven-affronting criminals, whom he holds in contempt, he has been anxious

On this point, we must decide agains him. When he found miscreants in his church, he should have turned them out at every hazard; when he found his church falling to pieces in his hands, he should have resigned its ministry; when he was condemned by the Committee on Dis cipline, he should have borne it meekly and when he saw that the State Conven tion of his denomination was against him he should have resigned his membership with dignity. It has been an unseemly rumpus, causing much excitement at Susquehanna Depot; and the way for the key. Mr. CAMPBELL to end it is to part company with the church and denomina tion which he denounces. Having done this, all parties will feel better.

In discussing the question as to whom o the New York delegates to Cincinnati it would CONKLING's name in the Convention, we men oned President WHITE of Cornell, forgetting that he had announced that it would be im possible for him to be present at the Convention in consequence of the pressure of his college engagements. But President WHITE's alternate, the Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, is an ab and dignified colored clergyman, and if he should be made spokesman for the delegation he would doubtless fulfil the duty in an im pressive manner. Besides, he has one advantage over the white delegate whose place he will probably fiil; he has never eulogized Boss SHEPHERD'S plundering management of District of Columbia, while President WHITE has, and that, too, after the rascalities of th Washington Ring had been fully exposed. Un der these circumstances Mr. GARNET will undoubtedly carry a greater moral influence into the Convention than President WHITE would.

A rival to KEELEY, named WINGARD, has appeared in New Orleans as the inventor and proprietor of prodigious power, which h the Unknown Force. But while Mr. KEELEY proposes to use his mysterious motor for run ning railroad trains and similar peaceful pur poses, the nameless force of Prof. WINGARD i intended to destroy navies and render the build ing and sailing of our ships of war an unneces sary expense. Prof. WINGARD claims that he can annihilate a ship with his nameless force a a distance of seven miles, and on Friday last he gave a public exhibition of his invention near New Orleans. The schooner Dreadnaught was anchored in Lake Pontchartrain, a committe was appointed to see that everything was done fairly, and at thirty-five minutes past 2 o'clock P. M. the Professor discharged his nameler force with such effect as to nearly blow off his hand and actually blow up the vessel. The emmittee's report reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned committee, have just witnesse ir, Wiscoam's demonstration of the nancees force of thirty-five minutes pass 2 P. M. Mr. Wiscoam di-barge; and a dash of snowe occurred, and one minute had a light a ter, the schooler, morted at one price at a half after, the schooner, moored at one mile an e-affins, blew up by the stern and sunk to the water

The Professor and his friends were in high spirits over the success of their experiment on Fiday night, but on Saturday the Bulletin pubished a statement that two gentlemen, who had been fishing in a skiff, came suddenly upon an other skiff concessed from public observation by a pier, in which were two negroes and a white he water upon a windlass, which continued

one of the men was heard to exclaim: "Well, that biler didn't fail us this time." This led to unkind suggestions relative to an infernal ma-chine on board the vessel exploded by means of s wire running to the windlass in the skiff, and the consequence has been a discouraging inactivity in the nameless force share market.

JAY Gould showed unusual enterprise in having telegraphed to his Tribune columns of description of Brother BLAINE's great act in the House. He must have sent to Washington his best dramatic writers.

Let me give you a characteristic trait of young American girl who was on heard with her sist. At the very worst of the storm, when people were q ety saying their prayers and commending their so to Gob (I wasn't the last, I assure you), the little American girl said to her sister; "Sister, you really ought try and get down and fetch me my pretty little hat want to do in all my fine things!" "Shall we bring your gioves, too?" quetly rejoined the younger.

The above is from a letter of Mr. Jacones Or FENBACH to the Paris Figuro. It shows how creative the imagination may be, especially in the case of an opera bouffe musician. If, however, these American girls really talked as the genial Mr. OFFENBACH describes, they were bright-witted girls who knew that no danger to the steamer really impended, and were mis chievously trying to humbug the lively com-poser. When Mr. OFFENBACH has been here longer, he may learn more about the characte of our girls, though we warn him that it is complex study, and that he will have to devote all his spare hours to its acquisition if he expects to become expert. We assure him that he could not enter upon a department of know ledge more interesting, fascinating, and bewi dering. But if those girls talked that way in the storm, Mr. OFFENBACH, they were fooling

Tom Scott's papers have been directed t whitewash Secon Robberson.

A Republican supporter of Secretary Bristow writes to protest against our calling him "the heavy weight of the blue grass re Our complaining friend says the Secretary was not born nor raised in the blue grad region, and he wishes the correction made because the fact that Mr. BRISTOW is a Kentuckian is bad enough in the eyes of a great many achine Republicans, and if the impression i allowed to prevail that he is also a blue grasman, it will kill him entirely with Ohio Republi cans. These, we are told, entertain an antipathy to the men of the blue grass region; but we extend to the whiskey coming from the same

BLAINE's supporters include the great frauds and rapscailions of the Republican

The following ticket is suggested to us by a disciple of BILL KEMBLE: For President-ORVILLE E. BABCOCK, of the Wash Institution and Whiskey lings.

For Vice-President-William W. Belknap, the Post Trader.

There is unquestionably strength in this ticket. t would get the vote of that large class of soprivate benefit, and that swindling the Govern ment is not a crime, but an evidence of smart ness. Put in Brother BLAINE as Secretary of State and POKER SCHENCK as foreign representative of our played-out mining interests.

HARNEY is a fraud, and his conspiracy is doomed to exposure. If BILL DARLING hasn't

run away, he had better do so. We regret to see in the Patriot, of Lebmon, Ohio, a willingness to revile Deacon Rich-ARD SMITH. The editor of the Patriot has re cently made a visit to Cincinnati, and there, he ays, he saw Deacon RICHARD SMITH for the first time. "He is no more like what our fancy had painted him," says the Patriot, "than an eyster is like a codfish. We confidently expected to see a portly, plous Presbyterlan, with a white cravat and high dickey." We fear that our Lebanon contemporary is very foolish. There has never been a word in the many arti cles which THE SUN has devoted to this subject that could justify the belief that Deacon RICH ARD SMITH was a portly man, with a white cravat and a high dickey. On the contrary, we have al ways represented him as rather small, unaffected, unassuming-unconscious, indeed, of the fact that he is a truly good man. Probably the editor of the Patriot did not really see Deacon RICHARD SMITH, but one of the wicked partners who passed bimself off as the deacon. Such imositions have frequently been practised upo unsuspecting rustics in Cincinnati. The Patriot ought to retract and apologize.

We agree with Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT That cable telegram from CALDWELL was a put up job of Brother BLAINE's. How came the blustering member from Maine to know it had been received, and just the hour it reached Mr. KNOTT? BLAINE arranged the whole thing as a scene-shifter makes up a lurid surrounding for a thrilling dramatic catastrophe.

The Brooklyn Union is against Gov. TILDEN, as it says, because JAY GOULD'S Tribune s for him, a very good reason in some cases, but not in this. Besides, as the Union would have een against Tilben at any rate, and as the cause of the misfortune which he has to suffe n the support of JAY GOULD is easily perceived. we don't see that it makes much practical difference.

So the Hon. Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL is for oft money. We are sorry to hear it. We were rather disposed to go for Augustus for Mayo of New York. It is a great office, but we canno port a soft candidate for such a post. Wick-HAM finished the business in that line.

Brother BLAINE appeals to the American ense of fair play. There is such a sense among us, but it does not send out the shoots of its sympathy to cling about a man who sacrifices everything and everybody to his individu I gain. Mr. BLAINE has been treated by his Democratic opponents with great generosity. In return, he offers them abuse and misrepresentation, thinking only of his chances at Cincinnati. If any one has hit below the belt it is he.

Will the Bristow men stand firm, or will they all desert to WASHBURNE? Ask Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD. But whatever the others may do, we hope the Kentucky delegates will never desert their flag.

Mr. WILLIAM ORTON is as cool-headed a man as can anywhere be found, and his opportunities for studying the drift of his party's opinions are as good as any one's in the country. He is satisfied that ROSCOE CONKLING will b the leader of the Republicans in the coming campaign. Mr. CONKLING has succeeded in gathering about him without intrigue or blus ter a body guard of the shrewdest politicians in the country. They will never desert his stan dard, which always waves where the political battle is hottest. BLAINE may stride across the mimic stage and play for the applause of the groundlings, but CONKLING stands aloof, and awaits the honor to which his character and ser vices have a genuine claim.

It is curious how many of the Democratic newspapers want BLAINE nominated at Cincionati. It is a fine idea, but it won't work.

Brother BLAINE's performance in the House of Representatives on Monday afternoon strikingly resembles that of Brother BEECHER in the Advisory Council of last February. The member from Augusta, like the Plymout pastor, had written letters criminating himself. and like him, too, he had sought to preven their publication by means which only rendered their contents more damaging. Both the guilty men had thus themselves furnished the evi the mistake he had made, BETCHER summoned a gathering of his friends, and in their presence challenged men, angels, and even God Himself to prove him guilty. In the same way, BLAINE, man, and that immediately after the flash from repenting of his attempt to suppress his letters. the nameless force on the shore the men in the | packed the galleries of the House of Representation second skiff began to wind a wire or string from tatives with his partisans, and proceeded in the most dramatic manner to defy the accumulated

winning the temporary applause he sought for, and so did BLAINE; but as the sober reflection of the public condemns BEECHER, so it condemn BLAINE. Moreover, just as BEECHER turned upon his accusers and charged them with perjury and conspiracy, so does BLAINE charge the Democratic members of the investigating committee with tampering with witnesses and suppressing testimony. It only remains now for the Republican party to stick to BLAINE as Plymouth Church sticks to BEECHER, and the parallel will be complete.

All the parts and provinces of the Turkish Empire are in a state of uneasiness; and it now looks as though Egypt might assume an attitude of opposition. The new Sultan and the Khedive are old adversaries; and it is reported that the Khedive has been ordered to present himself before his master in Constantinople. The Egyptian ruler may prove to be less submissive and if the troubles of Turkey continue, he may seize the opportunity to proclaim his independence. It would be impossible for the Turks to subdue Egypt while they have so much other

If the Democratic party run Gov. HENDRICKS for President, he will be beater New York will vote for ROSCOE CONKLING in preference. No soft-money man, and no man who is soft and bard together, can get the thirty-five electoral votes of the Empire State.

It is reported that DICK HARRINGTON, one of the safe burglary conspirators, whose presence is greatly desired in Washington, where e. Measurer BARCOCK, and others are under indictment for being concerned in that crime, is now in Nassau, New Providence, having fled the country rather than undergo a second trial and face the new evidence that can be brought against bim. This is the man who, on the occasion of his first trial, w s summoned by Boss GRANT from the prisoner's dock to attend a very select reception at the White House, for which few invitations had been issued except to mem bers of the Diplomatic corps, and other personages of the highest distinction.

Brother BLAINE wishes to make people believe that the exposure of his jobbery was a scheme of the ex-Confederates in Congress. If it was, as it was not, these former enemies of the Union served their country well. The puiling down of a blatant fraud is worthy work Whether the soldiers of the Union or those who have rebelled against the Union perform the task, those who accomplish it deserve the people's honor.

The Herald has industriously obtained the opinions of the New York delegation to Cincinnati, and finds that only two of the number will oppose Roscoe Conkling. Nine-tenths of the delegates are his devoted friends, and among these are the ablest politicians among the New York Republicans. CONKLING doe not need to imitate BLAINE in attitudinizing be fore the public. No one brings against him charges of jobbery. He is a man of too much pride to entertain the propositions of the CALD WELLS OF FISHERS.

One week from to-day the Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for the Presilet the aspirants keep cool, and remember that as only one of them can be nominated, all the rest of them must be disappointed.

The Bs seem to have suffered badly this Centennial year. BABCOCK, BELKNAP, BEECHER, BLAINE, are all victims of an ungrateful world. They form a quartet which might earn an hor est penny by going about singing the accompan iment to SCHUYLER COLFAX'S moral lectures.

If the Democracy of Ohio and Indiana bolt against the bard money platform of the St Louis Convention, and set up a candidate of their own, very good; they have a right to do it But the right sort of a hard money reform can didate nominated by that Convention will be elected in spite of them.

There is one quality which, we will allow, Brother BLAINE has in its perfection. It is cheek. But why was it that he was so bold in reading those letters in the House, and yet threatening suicide if MULLIGAN published them with his artful comments, and in the other they would have gone forth in their naked sim-

The agreement of Russia to recognize the new Sultan's government is a pacific sign. MURAD the Fifth has already received the recognition of England, France and Italy.

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.

One Delegation to Cincinnati Solid for the Renomination of Grant.

WASHINGTON, June 5 .- The noted Billy Cook "of counsel for Babcock," Boss Shepherd. Lewis Clephane, and several other members of the Ring met in Washington a few evenings ago to organize what they call a Republican Campoign Club. Grant's organ says that it will be "comprised of the most respectable of the old radical Republicans." What the organ means by this is not exactly clear, as hardly any of the by this is not exactly clear, as hardly any of the prominent members were ever mistaken for Republicans before Grant became President, and the Board of Public Works, with Shepherd at its head, took to robbing the people of this unfortunate District. Sucpherd and Clephane have been particularly prominent in connection with the robbery of the Freedmen's Bank. Perhaps that is why the organ calls them the most respectable of the old radical Republicans of the District.

The next move of the Boss and his radical and The next move of the Boss and his radical and very respectable Republican friends is to hold a convention of Ring contractors, and have Shepherd. Ketchum, careet bag Commissioner of the District, John O. Evans, Lewis Clephane, and Hallett Kilbourn elected delegates to the Concinnati Convention. Grant is still the favorite candidate of Boss Shepherd, who believes that he can be nominated—that is, if the Convention be properly manipulated. The delegation will not be entitled to cast any votes, but it is expected that it will exert a great moral influence pected that it will exert a great moral influence

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

What the Friends of tien. Hancock and Judge Davis are Doing in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The earnest friends of Gen. Hancock, who desire his nomination at St. Louis, have been quietly getting the opinio of members of the House during the past week. of members of the House during the past week. Some Democratic members from Alabama, North Carolina, Vriginia, Pennsyivania, and Onio said that the choice ought to be Hancock, and that, too, with as much warmth and unanimity as Grant received in Philadelphia in 1872. Judgo Davis's friends are also seeking to develop a strong sentiment in his favor aurong Western Democratic members. To-day a pamphlet was laid upon the desk of every member on the approaching nomination at St. Louis, presenting the claims which Mr. Davis has upon the Democratic party. Careful ingily, however, reveals laid upon the desk of every member on the ar proaching nomination at St. Louis, presentin the claims which Mr. Davis has upon the Demi-cratic party. Careful inqu'ry, however, reveal the fact shat those influencing public opinion ar averse to taking up an aspirant whose fealty is supposed to belong to the Republican party They assert that if the party cannot win with a orthodox Democrat, a convert would stand much poorer chance of election.

A Young Woman Working While Asleep.

A young lady of this city who was preparing for a journey had a dress made for the occasion, and as the time for departure approached she was considerably annoved lest it should not be done in time. The dress came in due time, but there was something about it that did not exactly suit her, and the matter still burdened her mind. The evening previous to her intended departure, she put the dress away and tried to dismiss the matter from her mind, out does not seem to have succeeded. When she arose the following morning, she found her dress ripped apart, not a seam of the whole garment remaining sewed, and not a cut or tear in the material. As no one had access to it but herself, she was forced to conclude that she had arisen in her asleep and ripped it apart. A young lady of this city who was pre

George D. Lord's Second Trial.

BUFFALO, June 6 .- the second trial of George stantially the same remarks as in the first trial. Ex-Canal Commissioner John D. Fay of Rochester, who was the first witness on the former trial, was called to the shoot and ex-mined by Mr. Humphrey. His test, nonly elected no new facts, being substantially the same as given on the first trial, and was almost a yer-batim repetition.

Sam Devere Turned Novelist. No. 34 of the Boys of the World, ready to-mor-row morning, will go off with a rush. It contains a until the explosion on board the schooner, when testimony against him, Beecher succeeded in entil led "Ghtter and Flash."—Ade,

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Passed in the

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- In the Senate today Mr. Whyte (Dem., Md.) presented the petition of Gen. G. T. Beauregard of Louisians praying for the removal of his political disabili-

tles. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Spencer (Rep., Ala.), from the Committee of the District of Columbia, reported a substitute for the House bill to regulate the assess-ment and collection of taxes for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia during the ensuing year, and gave notice that he would call it up for action at an early day. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep., Mass.) submitted the fol-

lowing, which was agreed to: lowing, which was agreed to:

Esolecd. That the President be requested, if in his
opinion not incompatible with public interests, to furblab the Senate a fac-simile copy of the original draft
of the letter of the Secretary of State to the Minister
of the United States at the Court of St. James, in Merof the United States at the Court of St. James, in May,
1861, in relation to the proclemation of her Majesty
the Queen of Great Britain, recognizing the beligerent
character of the Confederate States. Agreed to.

Mr. Maxey (Dem., Tex.) submitted a resolu

tion directing the Judiciary Committee to as

certain whether or not the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, or any other railroad corporations mentioned in the acts of July 25 and 26, 1866, granting lands to aid the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and is extension to Red River, and to aid the construction of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad from Fort Riley to Fort Smith, have issued any bonds or securities of any kind predicated upon the conditional grants of Indian lands in the Indian Territory, and to report the amounts and the holders of the same, and whether the public faith of the United States is pledged for their redemption. The resolution proposes granting the committee the power to send for persons and papers for these purposes. Ordered printed and to be on the table.

Bitis on the calendar not objected to were called up and passed as follows: he House bill to remove the political disabilities of Francis T. Nichols of Louisana; the Senate oill for the relief of Luther Hall [It authorizes the extension of letters patent to him for a machine for stamping heels for boots and shoes]; the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities of Samuel Jones of Virginta; the House bill granting a pension to Fannie S. White; the Senate bill granting a pension to Fannie S. White; the Senate bill granting a pension to Fannie S. White; the Senate bill for the relief of A. F. McMillan, inte Captain of the First United States Heavy Artillery; the Senate bill relating to the approval of bilis in the Territory of Arizona; the Senate bill to confirm to the State of Florida the swamp and overflowed lands, granted under the act of Sept. 28, 1850; the House bill to reimburse Horace Glover for property unlawfully seized and sold by the United States; the Senate bill tranting a pension to Thomas F. Wilder, late Lieutenant-Colonel in the 106th Regiment of Onio Volunteers. is extension to Red River, and to aid the con-

sion to Theodore Garoner; the House bill granting a pension to Thomas F. Wilder, late Lieutenant-Colonel in the 106th Regiment of Onio Volunteers.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill in relation to vacancies in offices of Appraisers of Customs at any port of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides that should a vacancy occur either by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the office of Appraiser of Customs, at any point of the United States where there are two such officers of equal r nk now acting, it shall not be lawful to fill the same, it being the true intent and meaning of this act to limit the number of Appraisers of Customs at each point to a single officer. It also provides, whenever there shall be but one Appraiser acting, the salary of said officer shall be the same as that of the Naval Officer or of the Sarveyor at said port.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds that all appointments in the Executive Department of the Government shall be made upon a careful and impartial examination of the candidates therefor by a board composed of not less than live persons, to be appointed by the President, and with the advice and consent

therefor by a board composed of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of the competitors so examined shall be selected for such appointments.

On motion of Mr. Sherman it was ordered that speeches on the pending, and vil other amendments, be limited to five minutes each.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Me.) said be was opposed to this special legislation on appropriation bills.

Mr. Morriii (tiep., Me.) said he was opposed to this special legislation on appropriation bills, and he regretted that this civil service matter had been submitted as an amendment to this bill. Had it not been for this amendment the bill would have been passed yesterday. If a vote could be taken without further debate, he would not move to lay the amendment on the table, but if the vote could not be taken, he would make that motion.

Mr. Edmunds moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Pending the discussion, on motion of Mr. Sargent, the Senate at 540 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution allowing the Committee on Banking and Currency to re port at any time any question in regard to the urrency which has been referred to it.

Mr. Keiley (Rep., Pa.) opposed the resolution, and said that the time for the adjournment of Congress was drawing near, and now toward the close of the seasion one of the most important committees of the House came in after six months of wasted time and asked to t the rules might be set askie in order that they might follow be set askie in order that they might follow be set askie in order that they might follow be set askie in order that they might follow be set askie in order that they might follow be set askie in order that they might follow be set askie in order that they might follow be interested in the sensitive to be set askie in the sensitive to be set askie in the sensitive to be set askie in the sensitive would be likely to become a law. The Senate would be likely to become a law. The Senate would be likely to become a law. The senate might send it without deliberation. The country demanded the consideration of the currency question, but let blis he brought before the flouse fairly, and let them be subject to consideration, and it the Committee of B niking and currency shrank grown its duty, let the country judge it. As to the effect of the proposed change being to allow the repeal of the resumption act, he said that at any day within the last six months a bill for that purpose could have been grep steel, discussed, and disposed of.

Mr. Hereford (Dem., W. Va.) reminded Mr. Kelley that the passage of the Resumption act by the Republican majority of the glast House was effected by disregarding the rights of the minority of the greatent House, therefore, came with bad taste from that gentleman.

Mr. Kelley replied that the fact of the majority of the last House having trampled on the rights of the minority of the minority of the last house having trampled on the rights of the minority in the matter of the Research and close of the session one of the most important | boring all day, with a large force of men, driving logs

ity of the last House having trampled on the rights of the minority in the matter of the Re-sumption act, was an additional re-son why the majority should not be clothed with unusual

powers.

Mr. Randall suggested that his colleague (Mr. Kelley) was strangely inconsistent in his atti Mr. Randall suggested that his colleague (Mr. Kelley) was strangely inconsistent in his attitude on this question. The proposer charge of rule did not contemplate cutting off debate, it simply aimed at giving the Committee on Banking and Currency the privilege of bringing before the House for consideration a question in volving the interests and prosperity of the whole people, which question could not be presented this session, if the role was not charged, without a majority of two-thirds. He thought it but fair to let the recopie have that question decided by a majority of two-thirds. He thought it but fair to let the recopie have that question decided by a majority vote, and that was the sole object of the proposition.

Mr. Kasson (Rep., lowa) argued that no rule of the House should be allowed to stand in the way of a majority of the people's representatives taking action on a vital question.

Mr. Garnelo (Rep., Onto) opposed the change of rule, arguing that if the regular order of business were stefnily insisted on there would be no need for such a change, as the committees would be called and could report in their regular order.

Mr. O'Brien (Dem., Md.) gave it as his continon.

would be called and could report in their regular order.

Mr. O'Brien (Dem., Md.) gave it as his opinion that the repeal of the Resumption act (the object of the proposed change) would be a case of political smeade on the part of the Democratic party, and he would not lend his aid to the commission of that felonious act.

After some further discussion the proposition to change the rule was agreed to by H5 ayes to 97 hays.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation till. The question being on the point of order made by Mr. McCrary of lowa against the section to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the Chairman overruled it, statinglat considerable length the reasons for his accision.

Mr. Hinter (Dem., Va.) moved to substitute for the section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, the ollipsed by the House some time ago on that subject, the object being to have it engrafted on the Appropriation bill so as to insure its amendment.

After some debute the amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Maginnis of Montana offered an amendment, providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a heart of the surface of a Bistrict Judge of the Surface Court of any Territory that he is of several subject, the object being to have it engrafted on the Appropriation bill so as to insure its amendment.

Mr. Maginnis of Montana offered an amendment, providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a heart of the contract of any Territory that he is of several than a subject, the object being to have it engrafted on the Appropriation bill so as to insure its amendment.

After some debute the amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Maginnis of Montana offered an amendment, providing that any person desiring to the subject, the object being to have the subject, the object being to have the subject to this country to the Wary Rosen and I knew the Emperor we coming to see the show. I telegraphed to the Khag, knowing he had just received a valuable bit of ilons as a present, and told in I must either borrow, buy, or steal them. By the next conveyance they came on the subject, the object being the latter borrow, buy, or steal them. By the next conveyance they came on the person of the providing that any person desirate the advance of the subject to this country t

the Su, reme Court of any Territory that he is of good character. Agreed to. The same committee then rose and reported the bill to the House and it was passed, and the House, at 425, adjourned.

Progress of the Sutro Tunnel. From the Virginia Enterprise, May 12.

The header of the Sutro tunnel is now in a distance of 15,200 feet. A large quantity of water is being eleconntered, which retards the work of running the tunnel. The present rate of progress is about 60 feet her week. In order to gu rd against the danger of the tunnel being suddenly flooded with water, holes are drilled in the face of the header a distance of from seventicen to twenty feet with Burleigh and Ingersoil drills. The work of enlarging the tannel net has been competted, so that becomotives can be brought into r quisition in hauling out the waste rock. A number of men are engaged in laying a track for the same. The locomotives have been overlauled and put in order for work. In order to avoid the presence of smoke in the tunnel, no firing with be done after chief the tunnel, no firing with be done after chief the same of the decounced as the Lunours assessed entitled to scape the vengeance of a decounced as the Lunours assessed entitled to scape the vengeance of a decounced as the Lunours assessed entitled to was assert fined to Maillard in its confession admits the many of the name of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these are now awar belong the same of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these are now awar belong to forward for the tunnel of the formation of the name of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these are now awar belong to forward for the name of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these are now awar belong to forward for was a formation of forward for was a formation of the name of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these are now awar belong to forward for was a formation of the name of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these are now awar from a forward for was a formation of the name of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these are now awar from a forward for was a formation of the name of Maillard was accomplices, known as the C time ago, and these The header of the Sutro tunnel is now draft upward.

SUNBEAMS.

-Texas is to have a general local option

-Kentucky was eighty-four years old ac a State on the fir

-Wendell Phillips said, in a Boston speech, that Morton s morals are tax in one particular -A New Hampshire farmer has believed

in the profitableness of hogs since one of them root up a box containing \$300. -Anniversary week in Boston, just passed, has shown a great falling off in interest and at-

tendance at the meetings. -Meacham's Warm Spring Indians show has failed, and the paraphernalia has been sold at auc ion in Northampton, Mass.

-"A lady in Claremont, N. H., of Emeronian thought and sentiment," advertises in a Boston paper for summer boarders.

-A woman used the expression "Damned fools" in a speech before a Boston Labor Reform Con vention, and the Chairman reduked her.

-There is much destitution in Browns. ville, fexas, among refugees from Mexico, hundreds of whom have crossed the line at that point. -Frank Walworth is still in the Auburn

nsane hospital, but he has had only two epilepue

tacks within three months, and is ratio -The London theatres are doing very poorty; the Lyceum falls back upon old stock plays, and Rossi is not drawing crowds at Drury Lane. -The Rev. James H. Martin of Atlanta-Ga., has written a poem, 3,000 lines long, about our national history. It takes an hour to real the index.

-A guardian was appointed for a woman in Bridgeport, and she fills traced the dangers and hard-ships of his office by whipping him in the court room. -A new rule on the Central Vermont Railroad requires every employee to take the total ab-stinence pledge, and dismissal is to follow a violation of it.

-John Goodwin, a white farmer in Hewlett, Va., shot and killed the negro lover of his daughter, and a Coroner's jury gave a verdict exone -A woman in Cumberland, Ky., while

in bed felt something moving across her body. She sprang up, made a light, and saw that the object was as rattlesnake -John M. Francis, ex-Minister to Greece, says that the Italian operatic school in Milan is "subjected to the worst evils that menace theatrical life in

our country. -A Rutland deacon in a Congregational church is accused of inceudiarism. Six of his houses have been burned within eleven years, and each time the insurance was excessive.

-"It is better," says a placard in a store in Seabrook, N. H., "to wear a called dress without trimmings, if it is paid for, than to owe the shopkeeper for the most elegant silk, cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner."

-A robber who was recently arrested for breaking into and entering a city store told the of-ficer that it amused him to see folks put two or three strong locks on their front door, and then fastenting back door with a small button. -Hangings in Tennessee are done in

public, and a recent execution in Lebanon was wit-nessed by ten thousand men, women and children. Many came long distances, and therefreshment booths and side shows made the occasion much like a country -It is said that a button has been invented and patented in America that is infinitely better than the one described in the Dressmaker and Milliner is requiring no sewing on. The American self-attaching putton can be set on in two seconds and removed

in one, will hold more firmly than any other button can hold, and is fastened by a much more simple arrange-ment than a fastener and spring like that of the English self-attaching but -Gen. R. M. Gano, well known throughout Kentucky, has had an adventure. While buffalo-hunting on the Texas frontier, after killing seven find cows he attacked an old buil. His horse was killed beneath him by the accidental discharge of his revolver, and as the animal fell he was thrown over its head directly toward the infuriated buffalo, who, astonished at

the boldness of the charge, turned tail and left the General in possession of the field. -In Georgia a sick negro believed that he had been bewitched by a woman neighbor, and a fortune teiler said that the only way to be cured was to cause a dog to drink a tablespoonful of the neighbor's blood. A son of the invaild, aided by two companions, undert ok to get the blood. They entered the woman's house at night, bound her in a chair, cut a gash in one of her arms, caught the blood in a vial, and gave it to a dog. The report does not describe the effect upon

-Ex-Senator Sprague of Rhode Island is said to be the hordest-working man of the large force employed in repairing the damage done at Baltic, Conn., by the great flood of March last. He is the first man on the ground in the morning and the last to leave at night. The whole work is under his supervision. He is frequently to be seen as late as 10 o'clock at night coming from up the river, where he has been la-

-There has been a gravediggers' strike It seems that the Burial Board lately refused a demand made by their grave liggers for shorter hours. This retu-at led to the men striking work. Since then violence has been used toward one or two of the new gravediggers engaged to replace the others. There is something alarming in the prospect of a general strike of gravediggers. Even the warmest advocates

of cremation can hardly view without anxiexty the sudden stoppage of the present mode of sepult -In London, even among the class which is most removed from the fluctuations of business, times are decidedly hard. A house agent in the "West end" lat. ly reported two houses let, against sixty-four to the same date last year. Dealers in second-hand carriages cannot find room for their tock, and a beautiful Victoria, lately, was disposed of for £6. The immense amount of money, far more than most persons have supposed, invested in Turkish securities by the upper 50,000, has much to do with the prevaiing in-

-The elephant in Montgomery Queen's part of a girr's dress, as she was leaning against the rope and looking the other way. He reached in with his trunk and brought out an apple, which he sie. Another trial yielded a package of gum drops, and a third some peanuts. Again he essayed and got hold of a bottle of ammonia, the contents of which went the way of the apole, the candy, and the peanuts. Instant ly the resentful elephant obliter ted the giri's busile, filling the air with bits of cloth, newspa bone. They covered her with a shawl and took her

-M. de Reverdy, an intelligent Frenche man, inserted a clause in his will by which a prize of 1.500f, was to be awarded every two years to the fame lty in Paris which, being the most num rous, his reecives the best education. The competition has just been opened by the city of Paris, and those who with to take part in the contest are requested to communi-cate at once with their respective Mairie. The committee of examiners has been instructed to proceed with extreme delicacy and discretion, and to accrail information given by the different competitors strictly secret. It is, perhaps, this that has given rise to informer that a baby show a Pameracane will be held. during the coming exhibition

-James W. Myers, once known in the United States as a clown, but of late years the proprie-tor of a circus in Italy, is said to be a boon companion of Victor Emanuel, their mutual listing for horses be-ing the tie. Myers is the man who sent a son of Minise-ter Washburne to this country to hire riders. He brags of his intimacy with the King, shows a watch inscribed

by the name of Bunet, aged 71, was literally to pieces with a hatchet in his own garden. In ber, 1873, one M. Duval, a gentlema means, was assa sinated, at Forges I lar way, after which his house was r Dec. 24 two old mafuen lautes. Mdiastaste Boujen, were murder taigners. This series of criradios of a few miles of Lin